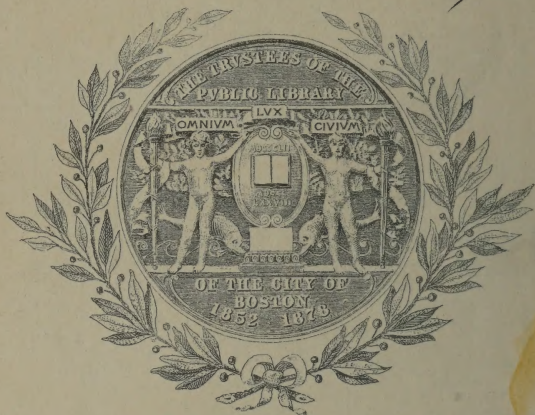


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*H. W. Gray*

WHAT EVERY  
4046.419  
MUSIC STUDENT  
WANTS TO KNOW



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## PREFACE

4046.419

I hope this arrangement of the Theory of Music, will make the first part of Harmony a pleasure to beginners and students, and a simple way to get at the practical part—which is written out in every detail, so that it can be played on the piano and made easy for the student.

HARRIETTE WEBB GRAY,

Miss HARRIETTE WEBB GRAY  
Teacher of  
PIANO and HARMONY  
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*146 Massachusetts Avenue*  
Boston

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# THEORY

A Chromatic Semitone is the distance from one note to the next raised by a sharp or lowered by a flat— but keeps the same letter or degree of the staff.

A Diatonic Semitone is the distance from one note to the next changing the letter or degree of the staff.

A Whole Tone is the combination of one chromatic and one diatonic semitone.



## INTERVALS

A perfect Prime is a Unison.

A Flat Prime is a chromatic Semitone lower.

A Sharp Prime is a chromatic Semitone higher.

A Large Second is one Whole tone.

A Small Second is a diatonic Semitone.

An Augmented Second is a Whole tone and a chromatic Semitone.

A Major Third is two whole tones.

A Minor Third is one Whole tone and a diatonic Semitone.

A Diminished Third is two diatonic Semitones.

A perfect Fourth is two Whole tones and a diatonic Semitone.

A Flat Fourth is one Whole tone and two diatonic Semitones.

A Sharp Fourth is three Whole tones.

A perfect Fifth is three Whole tones and one diatonic Semitone.  
 A Flat Fifth is two Whole tones and two diatonic Semitones.  
 A Sharp Fifth is four Whole tones.

A Major Sixth is four Whole tones and one diatonic Semitone.  
 A Minor Sixth is three Whole tones and two diatonic Semitones.  
 An Augmented Sixth is five Whole tones.

A Large Seventh is five Whole tones and one diatonic Semitone.  
 A Small Seventh is four Whole tones and two diatonic Semitones.  
 A Diminished Seventh is three Whole tones and three diatonic Semitones.

### INVERTED INTERVALS

Major	become	Minor
Minor	“	Major
Diminished	“	Augmented
Augmented	“	Diminished
Perfect	remain	Perfect
Flat	become	Sharp
Sharp	“	Flat
Large	“	Small
Small	“	Large.

Inverted	Perfect Prime	becomes	Perfect Octave
“	Flat	“	Sharp “
“	Sharp	“	Flat “

Inverted	Large Second	becomes	Small Seventh
“	Small	“	Large “
“	Augmented	“	Diminished “



Inverted	Major	Third becomes	Minor	Sixth
"	Minor	"	"	Major
"	Diminished	"	"	Augmented

Inverted	Perfect	Fourth becomes	Perfect	Fifth
"	Flat	"	"	Sharp
"	Sharp	"	"	Flat

Inverted	Perfect	Fifth becomes	Perfect	Fourth
"	Flat	"	"	Sharp
"	Sharp	"	"	Flat

Inverted	Major	Sixth becomes	Minor	Third
"	Minor	"	"	Major
"	Augmented	"	"	Diminished

Inverted	Large	Seventh becomes	Small	Second
"	Small	"	"	Large
"	Diminished	"	"	Augmented

## MAJOR SCALES

Semitones come between three and four and seven and eight— all others are Whole Tones.

## HARMONIC MINOR SCALES

Semitones come between two and three, five and six, seven and eight, and an augmented second between six and seven.

## MELODIC MINOR SCALES

Semitones come between two and three and seven and eight going up— and between five and six and two and three going down.



## NORMAL or PURE MINOR SCALES

Semitones come between two and three and five and six.

## CHROMATIC SCALE

Is formed of chromatic Semitones.

## ENHARMONIC SCALE

Exists only in theory, from C to C $\sharp$  (sharp) D $\flat$  (flat) to D and so on.

## THREEVOICED CHORDS

The Major Chord is formed of one Major third and one Minor third, which makes a perfect fifth, and it comes on the 1st, 4th and 5th degrees in the Major Scales, and 5th, and 6th in the Harmonic Minor Scales.

The Minor Chord is formed of one Minor third and one Major third, which makes a perfect fifth, and it comes on the 2nd, 3rd and 6th degrees in the Major Scales, and the 1st and 4th in the Harmonic Minor Scales.

The Diminished Chord is formed of two Minor thirds, which makes a flat fifth, and it comes on the 7th degree in the Major Scales, and 2nd and 7th in the Harmonic Minor Scales.

The Augmented Chord is formed of two Major thirds, which makes a sharp fifth, and it comes on the 3rd degree in the Harmonic Minor Scales.

## FOURVOICED CHORDS or SEVENTH CHORDS

Major fourchords are formed of a Major threechord with large seventh, it comes on the 1st and 4th degrees in the Major Scales, and the 6th degree in the Harmonic Minor Scales.

### THE DOMINANT SEVENTH CHORD

Is formed of a Major threechord and small seventh, and it comes on the 5th degree in the Major Scales, and 5th degree in the Harmonic Minor Scales.

### MINOR FOURCHORDS or SEVENTH CHORDS

Formed of a Minor threechord with small seventh—comes on the 2nd, 3rd and 6th degrees in the Major Scales, and on the 4th degree in the Harmonic Minor Scales.

On the 1st degree of the Harmonic Minor Scales, there is a Minor threechord and large seventh.

### DIMINISHED FOURVOICED CHORD

Formed of diminished threechord and small seventh, comes on the 7th degree in the Major Scales, and 2nd degree in the Harmonic Minor Scales.

Diminished threechord and diminished seventh comes on the 7th degree in the Harmonic Minor Scales.

Augmented chord formed of a Major third, sharp fifth and large seventh, comes on the 3rd degree in the Harmonic Minor Scales.

A Major or a Minor third may be added to a Dominant Seventh Chord, the first is called the large ninth chord, and the second is called the small ninth chord.

Augmented Sixth Chord—formed of a Minor threechord with root raised a chromatic Semitone.

## REVIEW OF THREEVOICED CHORDS in the Major Scales

The chord on the	first	degree	is	Major
“	“	“	“	second “ “ Minor
“	“	“	“	third “ “ Minor
“	“	“	“	fourth “ “ Major
“	“	“	“	fifth “ “ Major
“	“	“	“	sixth “ “ Minor
“	“	“	“	seventh “ “ Diminished

## REVIEW OF THREEVOICED CHORDS in the Harmonic Minor Scales

The chord on the	first	degree	is	Minor
“	“	“	“	second “ “ Diminished
“	“	“	“	third “ “ Augmented
“	“	“	“	fourth “ “ Minor
“	“	“	“	fifth “ “ Major
“	“	“	“	sixth “ “ Major
“	“	“	“	seventh “ “ Diminished

The Major chords have a large Roman figure (1)

The Minor a small one (1)

The Diminished a small one (1°)

The Augmented three large ones and a line through them  $\overline{\text{III}}$



## REVIEW OF FOURVOICED CHORDS in the Major Scales

The chord on the	first	degree	is	Major
"	"	"	"	second " " Minor
"	"	"	"	third " " Minor
"	"	"	"	fourth " " Major
"	"	"	"	fifth " " Major
"	"	"	"	sixth " " Minor
"	"	"	"	seventh " " Diminished

## REVIEW OF FOURVOICED CHORDS in the Harmonic Minor Scales

The chord on the	first	degree	is	Minor
"	"	"	"	second " " Diminished
"	"	"	"	third " " Augmented
"	"	"	"	fourth " " Minor
"	"	"	"	fifth " " Major
"	"	"	"	sixth " " Major
"	"	"	"	seventh " " Diminished

Threevoiced chords can be in three positions, with either note in the Bass.

Fourvoiced chords can be in four positions, with either note in the Bass.

Chords on the first degree are called Tonic

"	"	"	second	"	"	"	Supertonic
"	"	"	third	"	"	"	Mediant
"	"	"	fourth	"	"	"	Subdominant
"	"	"	fifth	"	"	"	Dominant
"	"	"	sixth	"	"	"	Submediant
"	"	"	seventh	"	"	"	Leading Tone



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